compounds. These particles, which are required in the practice of the present invention, can be prepared according to the methods disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,091,187 and 5,091,188 as well as WO 98/07414, whose disclosure is incorporated by reference. Briefly, water insoluble or poorly soluble compounds are dispersed in an aqueous medium in the presence of surface modifying agents or combinations of agents of which at least one is a phospholipid adsorbed on the surface thereof. Particle fragmentation occurs when the aforementioned suspension is subjected to stress as a result of processing with the use of various methods known in the art including, but not limited to, sonication, milling, homogenization, microfluidization, and antisolvent and solvent precipitation. The particle so produced is referred to as a microparticle which is defined herein as a solid particle of irregular, non-spherical or spherical shape having a nominal diameter of from nanometers to micrometers on to which is adsorbed at least one surface modifying agent of which one is a phospholipid.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 29 with:

The resulting homogeneous suspension of microparticles stabilized by one or more surface modifiers is then mixed with matrix-forming bulking and/or releasing agents (dry or as an aqueous solution) and is then dried. The bulking or matrix-forming agent provides a mass in which the particles or drug are embedded or retained. The release agent assists in disintegration of the matrix when it contacts aqueous media. The bulking/releasing agents are chosen in order to produce a support matrix that, upon drying, will yield rapidly dispersible tablets that release the primary particles upon reconstitution in an aqueous medium. Examples of matrix-forming/release agents include (a) saccharides and polysaccharides such as mannitol, trehalose, lactose, sucrose, sorbitol, maltose; (b) humectants such as glycerol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol; (c) natural or synthetic polymers such as gelatin, dextran, starches, polyvinylpyrrolidone, poloxamers, acrylates, (d) inorganic additives such as microcrystalline cellulose, hydroxymethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, methylcelluloses. Matrix forming agents may be added prior to producing the micronized particles of the therapeutic agent (formulation) or to the homogeneous suspension of microparticles prior to freeze-drying. The concentration of the matrix forming agents in the aqueous suspension can very between 0.1% w/w and 90% w/w, preferably between 0.5% w/w and more preferably between 1% w/w and 20% w/w.